

We trust the services of the Advertiser in keeping Turk and Lewis out of the inner councils of the Republican party are no longer attributed to an unpatriotic desire to knife good men.

The meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association is an event of annual interest in these islands. It began on Sunday and will last until next Sunday. As the central influence of evangelical teaching in Hawaii the Association is a most important and distinguished body and must be credited with a large part of the work of civilization not only here but in neighboring fields of missionary effort. The meetings now going on are deeply interesting to the Christian public.

The San Francisco journals that cry down the plague are making a pitiable show of themselves. As we understand the case they have surrendered their consciences to the advertising merchants and are also trying to do small politics against Mayor Phelan. In point of fact now that the presence of the plague in San Francisco is admitted privately on all sides in that city and publicly charged everywhere else in California, Mayor Phelan has made friends by his efforts to safeguard his fellow-citizens. Sooner or later the dissenting press will have to confess its mistake or endure the utter disrespect of its readers.

Hawaiian young men who want to go to American colleges next year at no expense for board and tuition, and on a salary of \$500 per annum, would do well to study for the entrance examinations at West Point and Annapolis. Two cadetships belong to Hawaii and will be at the disposal of our Delegates in Congress. There are no better schools in the United States than the Military and Naval Academies, and every competent cadet is on the payrolls of the United States, and is sure of a salaried and honorable profession while his life lasts. We presume that as soon as a Delegate is chosen he will fix a time for competitive examinations here, and that the two young men who succeed will have a chance to apply at West Point and Annapolis one year from this month.

It is gratifying to learn that the late sovereign of Hawaii, who has returned to her old friends, takes a more hopeful view of her physical condition than the Mainland papers did when she left Washington for her island home. Liliuokalani is cheerful and even hopes to make another trip to Washington, a city with which she is enamored. Since coming to know American statesmen she has a better opinion of them than was her former wont, and has gained, without new points of view which qualify her to give the native Hawaiians wise political advice. It is not our province to counsel the Queen, but we can at least express the belief that a word from her, persuading the natives to drop all thoughts of revengeful politics and qualify as Americans would give her a brighter page in Hawaiian history than that of any of her royal predecessors.

THE WILCOX PROGRAM.

Sound counsel cannot be expected of Robert W. Wilcox, who has led the natives astray even oftener than his rival for Hawaiian leadership, Editor Testa. So it is not surprising that Wilcox should want to range the natives against the American political system on a basis of "home rule." A man of any prudence or common sense in politics would hesitate to offend the parties which control Congress and may at any time amend the Hawaiian suffrage law; but Wilcox and discretion are long parted. We know of no more propitious time for some capable leader of the natives, whom we hope may be the Queen or her friend J. O. Carter, to arise and tell them that any separatist movement would deprive Hawaiians of the sympathy of every political friend, Republican or Democrat, they now possess in the United States. This is a time as Senator Tillman intimates, when the South insists that the natives of Hawaii shall be put on the political plane of its own negroes. Against such an outrage the Republican party stands like an army, as the friend and champion of Hawaiian suffrage. A body of Northern Democrats sympathize with it. What folly therefore for native leaders to marshal their voters against these powerful allies—the friends who shield them from a fate which time would never repair. The natives should be made to understand that they are now or are soon to be American citizens and that it is their duty to adopt and not oppose Americanism; to keep and not to lose American favor. Such advice is their direst political need, but Wilcox has come to voice the dangerous shibboleth of "home rule," and "Hawaii for the Hawaiians,"—in other words to propose a color line. We do not believe he will succeed in his reckless plans; we have faith that the enlightened Hawaiian leaders are too strong for him and that the native voters remembering past dangers and fiascos will hold aloof. Where Wilcox leads, the precipices yawn.

law of the Republican party proves itself a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enormously enriching the few at the expense of the many."

This is a familiar charge which has a familiar refutation. Trusts are a product of good times, and they are as common in Great Britain under approximate free trade as they are in America under economic protection. Whatever makes money plentiful induces people to combine either in the form of firms, corporations or trusts, to do an extended business, and it makes no difference whether the money is made through the control of the home market, as in the United States, or of a large part of the foreign market, as in the case of Great Britain.

Mr. Blaine, during 1888, made good use in this connection of English examples, such as salt, match and iron and steel combines by which the price of those commodities in the United Kingdom is governed and regulated. Since then the tendency towards enormous combinations of manufacturing capital and resources has not abated and is, in fact, as strong in free trade England as in any other part of the world. The Coates Thread Company of London is a sample British trust. Despite its innocuous name, this company is as antagonistic to the right of competition in thread as is the Standard Company of the United States (largely a Democratic institution, by the way) to competition in oil. It was formed by a union of the Clark, Jonas Brooks & Brothers and Chadwick & Brothers' concerns, by the absorption of factories in Scotland and the United States, the joint capital being \$37,500,000, or enough to control the thread market and crush all presumptuous attempts at independent thread manufacture.

It would be as absurd to argue from this that trusts are due to free trade as it is to argue in America that they are due to protection. As a matter of fact they have nothing to do with tariff systems except as the course of economic law, by adding to the wealth of men, enables them to bring more capital together for common use. It is natural that English commercial men enriched by free trade, German commercial men enriched by sea traffic, or American manufacturers made wealthy by the control of the home market, should use their resources to gain a monopoly of something the people want. But so they would if they had made their money in sugar, in real estate speculation, in mining or in the buying and selling of railway stocks. The ownership of great capital, however that capital may have been obtained, is an incentive to monopoly, as witness various wheat deals in California, and the course of inter-island freight trafficking here. But because of this are the anti-trust people going to abolish the means of getting capital? Are they going to give us hard times and poverty because some men use good times to make themselves unduly rich?

The Republican party confesses itself responsible for the good times which followed McKinley's election, but it is not to blame because rich Republicans and Democrats were made richer by that fact. When the Democratic Paynes of Ohio and Cleveland's friend E. C. Benedict of New York put up the price of oil, and an abundance of money enabled every one to buy oil at that figure, the fact was due to general prosperity—a blessing the Republicans are not willing to deprive the country of on that account. But it must not be forgotten that the Republican party has all the time been mindful of the danger from trusts, and has tried more than the Democratic party has to obviate it. The last Democratic Congress, the Fifty-third, didn't move a finger against trusts. The last Republican Congress put its fist in their faces. Republican Legislatures have been just as active and fruitlessly active against trusts as Democratic Legislatures. The Federal law against trusts bears the name of John Sherman, a Republican. Democrats are just as much engaged in existing trusts as Republicans are. In fact trusts are no more Republican and no less Democratic than partnerships are. There is much contrary assertion, as in the Hawaiian Democratic address, but there is no contrary proof.

HANDY MAILING MONEY.

The Post Check Money Bill which is now before Congress and under consideration of the Treasury and Postoffice Departments is called "a bill to prevent robbing the mail, to provide a safer and easier method of sending money by mail and to increase the postal revenues."

The proposal is thus described in a circular which lately came to this office:

To reprint all \$1, \$2 and \$5 bills now in existence, and have their faces provided with blank spaces, as shown on the front cover of this pamphlet. The notes to be printed in the highest style of art employed in the National Bureau of Engraving.

Each Treasury note, coin certificate, silver certificate, or other form of currency of \$1, \$2 and \$5 denomination, will be replaced with a post check note of like denomination, based on the same foundation, and existing under the same law as the note retired, thus in no way changing the present financial system of the Government.

This money with the new face will pass from hand to hand in the ordinary transactions of the day. Then when one wishes to send money in small amount, \$2 for instance, by mail to subscribe for magazine or newspaper, pay a bill, or transact any of the multitudinous pieces of business necessary by letter, he will take a \$2 bill from his pocket book, write on its face the name of the person or firm to be sent to, the city and State, and affixing a two-cent postage stamp in the square indicated (one-cent stamp for the fractional bills), sign his initials in ink, with date; the initials and date to cross and cancel the stamp.

Thus the piece of currency which, up to this time, has passed from hand to hand as negotiable money, has been instantly transformed into a personal check on the United States Government for \$2, as safe for transmission as any piece of exchange.

This is enclosed in a letter to the person or firm desired, and when received is deposited, with other checks, in the bank, or can be collected by the receiver upon identification at bank or postoffice. The tedious and inconvenient trip to the postoffice to secure a money order is done away with, and a convenient, safe, and instantly available form of transmissible money is supplied, with which the American public can transact business by mail, which now aggregates, in the small sums represented by enclosed postage stamps, silver pieces, money orders, express orders and other inconvenient and sometimes unsafe mediums, upwards of a billion dollars a year.

The convenience of this plan may be seen at a glance. Buying money orders at a distant postoffice costs time or car fare, and the order itself must be paid for. The same is true of bank drafts. But here we have a plan by which a man may draw a money order from his own wallet, and by a simple endorsement make it the private property of the person to whom it is mailed—the person whose name is on the face. It then ceases to be currency and becomes a check. Naturally, as the exchange means a continual retirement and reissue of the new money, the notes will be generally clean and sanitary.

We hope, inasmuch as no disturbance of the financial system of the country would result, that the new idea will meet the approval of Congress. The post check money would be a boon to Hawaii, and one, we presume, to every other American community.

Is "Bob" Wilcox planning to run for Congress?

The beginning of the end seems to be at hand in China. Civil war has now broken out and that means the forcible entry of the country by foreign troops and their indefinite stay. As Europe and the United States cannot afford to let a Chinese revolution get headway we may assume that they will agree upon some plan of partition to forestall such troubles in the future. Nothing politically better than that could happen to the Chinese people.

PORTO RICO AND HAWAII.

The Porto Ricans do not take gracefully to the evasion of plain duty, as a recent slangy parody on "America" in the San Francisco News, gives proof. Two verses of that song run thus:

My country, 'tis of thee
That send me free,
Of thee I sing!
I am a slave no more,
I've dumped the load I bore
And ceased to kneel before
A queen or king.
Land of the brave and just,
Land of the sugar trust,
How sweet to me
Held up outside the gate
And made to pay the freight;
I tell you what, it's great
And tickles me!

It is apparent that nothing humiliates the natives of Porto Rico more than the contrast of their government with that granted to the Hawaiians by the same Congress that planned their legitimate system and their tariff.—Providence Journal.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

The Government Begins a Special Inquiry on the Coast.

TACOMA, Wash., May 23.—A special board of inquiry, composed of Collector W. A. Fairweather, chairman; Deputy Collectors W. D. Delacey and Robert Watchorn, special supervising immigration inspector, who is in Tacoma from Washington for the express purpose of inquiring into the sudden immigration of Japanese to this Coast, worked from 7 o'clock last night until midnight passing upon seventy-one Japanese who had been rejected by Immigration Inspector Walker on the steamship Glenogle. Out of this number the board rejected fifty of them outright. This is by far the largest number ever rejected out of a single shipment to the Sound.

Nineteen of the remaining twenty-one came dangerously near being rejected also. They were allowed to land only upon the Japanese Consul giving his guarantee that they would obtain employment within the next sixty days. Some of the Japanese were rejected because they had infectious diseases; one had consumption. Others were rejected because it appeared that they were contract laborers. Only two out of the entire seventy-one passed the examination satisfactorily. The Glenogle brought 238 Japanese to Tacoma on this trip and the percentage of rejections was unusually large.

The Japanese missionary at Tacoma, who makes it his business to find employment for the Japanese immigrants, admitted to the examining board that there are 300 Japanese in Tacoma out of employment. Inspector Snyder of Seattle says there are 400 Japanese out of work in that city.

Another thing brought out in the investigation is that more than three times as many Japanese are landed in Victoria as were brought to the Sound ports.

When the news reaches Japan that fifty Japanese out of one shipment have been rejected in Tacoma, the next ship that comes will likely unload the entire lot in Victoria and let them take chances of crossing the line in small bodies. If they are caught they cannot be sent back any farther than Victoria, whereas, if they are rejected in Tacoma, they must go back to Japan. The Glenogle is due to sail Wednesday, so the Japanese will have but little time in which to appeal their cases to Washington should they so desire.

When a customer asks for Jesse Moore "AA" Whiskey, he does it because he knows that the whiskey is good.

Smell Sweet." The fragrance of life is vigor and strength, neither of which can be found in a person whose blood is impure, and whose every breath speaks of internal troubles. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, gives a good appetite and makes the weak strong.

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Contracts have been let for material, and the work of construction, equipping and installation placed in the hands of a competent electrical engineer to be fully completed by June 1st. Having an independent power plant we are prepared to furnish electric power for lighting, heating and other purposes, to our home builders at most reasonable rates.

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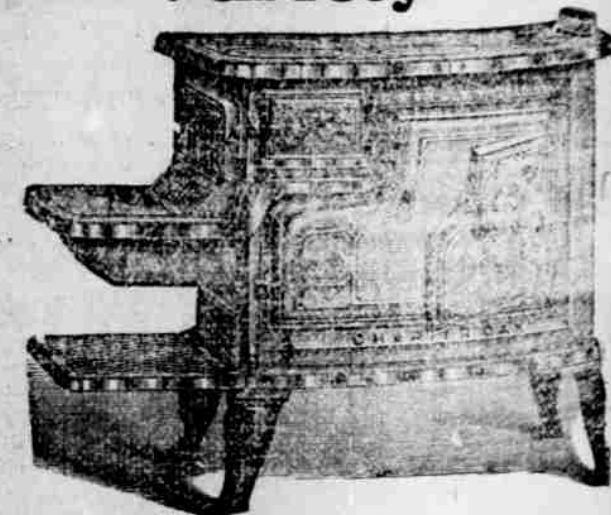
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